Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1983 Curry, D.C.

Archeological Reconnaissance of the Proposed Intercounty Connector, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland.

Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration

Library ID No: 00006150 Catalog/Shelving ID: MO 37B

Research Firm/Institutution:

Division of Archeology, MD Geological Survey
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Sites examined:

18MO253 18PR206

Project Details:

		Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
Phase I	X	A circa 33 kilometer (21 mile) corridor, designed to link Interstate 270 near Rockville with the Baltimore-Washington Parkway south of Laurel, was subjected to preliminary archeological survey. Within the corridor, some 73 kilometers (45 miles) of proposed alignments were examined.	-Locate and identify all archeological resources, both prehistoric and historic, within each of the various proposed highway alignments.
Phase II			
Phase III			

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18FR253.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1986 Evans, J. et al.

Report of Archaeological Investigations at the Valley Mill Site (18MO253), Montgomery County, Maryland, 1984 - 1986.

Library ID No: 00006168 Catalog/Shelving ID: MO 55

Research Firm/Institutution:

the Archaeology Clubs of Rockville and Magruder High Schools
2100 Baltimore Rd. & 5939 Muncaster Mill Rd.
Rockville, MD

Sites examined:

18MO253

Project Details:

		Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
Phase I		The site was first brought to the attention of researchers because of the impending construction of the Intercounty Connector (ICC), an east-west running highway planned to link major north-south routes in Prince George's and Montgomery Counties in Maryland. While the impetus for the Rockville and Magruder High School Archaeology Clubs to conduct this work may have been driven somewhat by the ICC Project, the justification seems primarily to be pure research and an interest in exposing young student to archeology. The highway alternative finally chosen for the ICC passed far to the north of 18MO253.	-Excavate wheelpit to identify model of water turbine installed in 1879 and to determine extent of its preservation. -Excavate mill race to determine the configuration of the penstock. -Excavate interior of mill to determine spatial relationships of mechanical equipment with reference to water turbine, to locate features (chimneys, drains, etc.), to collect information about the mill structure and the methods used to construct it, and to get a chronologically diagnostic artifact sample. -Locate remains of possible sawmill adjoining existing structure. -Determine historic grade around mill and locate remains of possible associated structures. -Excavate selected areas around miller's house to locate possible outbuildings, wells, and other features. -Determine the extent of recent disturbances around the mill (grading, filling, demolition, utility work, parking lot construction) and asses its impacts on the integrity of the site.
Phase II	X		
Phase III			

Research Potential:

Despite the disturbances seen in the areas surrounding the immediate mill site at 18MO253, it is likely that intact deposits relating to the functioning of a 19th century mill community exist in the area of the miller's house, below the mill floor, and in other unexcavated portions of the site.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2004 Bedell, J., et. al.
Archeological Survey of the Intercounty Connector Project, Montgomery & Prince George's Counties, Maryland, I-270 to US 1.
Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration

Library ID No: 97001994 Catalog/Shelving ID: MO 222

Research Firm/Institutution:

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
2300 N Street NW
Washington, DC 20037

Sites examined:

18MO593
NRHP Eligible: **N**
Justification

Project Details:

Phase I **X**
Phase II
Phase III

Project Justification:
This report describes a 2003 Phase I archeological survey for the (then) proposed Intercounty Connector (ICC) project. In addition, the report describes Phase II testing at prehistoric site 18MO593. The ICC is a proposed multi-modal east-west highway linking the I-270 and I-95/US 1 corridors within central and eastern Montgomery County and northwestern Prince George's County, north of Washington DC. Construction of the highway would necessitate significant impacts to the landscape within the highway's footprint. The Phase I work was carried out in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and other pieces of state and federal legislation mandating consideration for cultural resources.

Project Objectives:
Phase I -Document the distribution of prehistoric sites in the vicinity surrounding the project area. -Determine the types of natural resources being exploited in the project area by Native American groups. -Assess whether prehistoric sites in the area exhibit emphasis on specialized or seasonally available resources, or whether there is evidence for year-round occupation. -Determine how the project area and surrounding vicinity developed during the historic period. Phase II -Determine the primary period(s) of prehistoric site occupation. -Document, to the extent possible, the activities that were carried out at the site during prehistoric occupation. -Determine if there is recognizable spatial arrangement in these activity areas. -Assess whether or not different periods of occupation are spatially discrete or mixed. -Determine if deposits contain datable organic remains that could provide information about chronology, subsistence, or diet. -Assess how natural processes such as bioturbation, erosion, and alluvial deposition have affected the archeological record at the site.

Research Potential:

The Hailstone Hill Site (18MO593) was determined to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP, because it did not have the ability to add significantly to our knowledge of prehistory. The deposits on the site were found to contain many artifacts, but they were mixed and represented more than 3,000 years of use. Rather few tools and diagnostic were found and no evidence for vertical or horizontal patterning of artifacts was encountered. In addition, no features or organic remains were found. Based on these findings, no additional work was recommended at Hailstone Hill. In 2008, archeologists did return to the site prior to the construction of a new residential subdivision in the area. Those archeologists reported that they did not encounter any evidence during their work at the site and in the vicinity that contradicted the prior assessment that the site is not a significant archeological resource.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2014 Furgerson, K. et. al.
Phase II Evaluation and Phase III Data Recovery of 18MO595, the Anderson Branch Site, Intercounty Connector Project, Montgomery County, Maryland.
Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration

Library ID No: 95002324 Catalog/Shelving ID: MO 281

Research Firm/Institutution:

URS Corporation
12420 Milestone Center Drive, Suite 150
Germantown, MD 20876

Sites examined:

18MO595
NRHP Eligible: **Y**
Justification

Project Details:

Phase I

Phase II [X]

Phase III [X]

Project Justification:

This report describes 2006 Phase II and 2007 Phase III archeological investigations at Site 18MO595. This work was associated with the Maryland State Highway Administration's (then) planned construction of the Intercounty Connector (ICC), which will link areas between the I-270/I-370 and I-95/US Route 1 corridors in portions of Montgomery and Prince George's County. The ICC was planned as a state-of-the-art, multi-modal east-west highway that would limit access and accommodate the movements of passengers and goods. The Phase II and III investigations were conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985.

Project Objectives:

Phase II
-Identify prehistoric and historic activity areas.

-Determine the presence and nature of any associated artifacts and cultural features.

-Gather further data to evaluate the significance and eligibility of the site for listing in the NRHP.

Phase III
-Catalog the plant and animal resources exploited by past occupants of the site.

-Determine how prehistoric populations in the Central Maryland Piedmont procured quartz and how the natural outcrops at the site itself were exploited.

-Assess how quartz was used at the site, whether or not it was incorporated into the local system of tool use, and how procurement was embedded in the local settlement system.

-Document which diagnostic lithic artifacts are found in association with one another, as well as any other temporally sensitive artifacts or reduction strategies.

-Assess how documented lithic types differ with proximity to the source(s) of production.

Research Potential:

Site 18MO595 was found to represent primarily the remains of a series of Early Archaic-Late Woodland camps, centered largely (though not exclusively) on the exploitation of the on-site quartz deposits. In addition, the remains of an early-mid 19th century dwelling, and the remains of a late 19th-late 20th century African-American farmstead were also encountered. The site was largely destroyed following the completion of the Phase III work by the subsequent construction of the ICC. While the site itself no longer has any research potential, the large collection recovered during testing and data recovery constitutes a research dataset of considerable ongoing value.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2009 Emory, S.A. and J.L. Marye

Phase I-II Archeological Investigation of Wetland Creation Site SC-2, Huntmaster Road, and Huntmaster Road 1 Site (18MO682), Intercounty Connector Project, Gaithersburg, Montgomery County, Maryland.

Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration

Library ID No: 95001286 Catalog/Shelving ID: MO 256

Research Firm/Institutution:

Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP
81 Mosher Street
Baltimore, MD 21217

Sites examined:

18MO682
NRHP Eligible: [N]
Justification

Project Details:

Phase I [X]

Phase II [X]

Phase III

Project Justification:

This report describes a 2008-2009 Phase I and II project carried out within the limits of a (then) proposed artificial wetland for the Intercounty Connector (ICC) between Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties. The work is part of off-site mitigation efforts for the highway, and was conducted for the Maryland State Highway Administration. The project involved the excavation of 0.3 to 0.6 meter deep cuts within the study area to create a terraced wetland setting. The investigation was carried out in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 49 U.S.C § 470f: Protection of Historic and Cultural Resources 36 CFR 800, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, and the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985.

Project Objectives:

Phase I
-Determine the presence or absence of potentially significant archeological resources within the wetland construction impact area.

Phase II
-Reconstruct, to the extent possible, the environmental conditions in the Piedmont during site occupation, and the extent of exploitation of natural resources by Native Americans.

-Attempt to locate additional diagnostic materials from Site 18MO682 and relate them to local substance strategies.

-Assess soils and plowzone data, to the extent possible, to reconstruct landscape change and use at the site over time.

Research Potential:

Based on the findings from the Phase II testing at 18MO682, the site does not appear to possess qualities that would make it eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The site has suffered from extensive natural and man-made disturbance (i.e. plowing) and any research potential that it once possessed has been lost. The site should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

REPORT INFORMATION:

Research Firm/Institution:

2008 Fanz, A.K., F.G. Mikolic, and D.P. Wagner

Intercounty Connector Project: Phase II Archeological Investigation of the Wintergate Road Prehistoric Site (18MO448), Norbeck, Montgomery County, Maryland.

Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration

Parsons Brinckerhoff
100 South Charles Street, Tower 1, 10th Floor
Baltimore, MD 21201-2727

Library ID No: 95000707 Catalog/Shelving ID: MO 238

Sites examined:

18MO448
NRHP Eligible: **N**
Justification

Project Details:

Phase I
Phase II **X**
Phase III

Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
This report presents the results of a 2008 Phase II investigation at prehistoric site 18MO448 in the Norbeck area of Montgomery County. The site fell within the project corridor for the (then) proposed Intercounty Connector (ICC), an east-west trending highway between US Route 1 in Prince Georges County and I-270 in Montgomery County. Plans for the ICC featured 3 lanes in each direction between I-270 and I-95 and two lanes from I-95 to US Route 1.The site had been previously identified during a 1996 Phase I survey of the project corridor. The 2008 Phase II work was carried out in accordance with federal and state laws that protect cultural resources. These mandates include: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 49 USC § 470f: Protection of Historic and Cultural Resources 36 CFR 800, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, and the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985.	-Assess the significance of the site. -Weigh the integrity of the site deposits. -Determine the eligibility of the site for listing on the NRHP.

Research Potential:

Phase II excavations in 2008 revealed that the Wintergate Road Site (18MO448) does not have the potential to yield new information important to prehistory or history. No additional investigations were recommended for Site 18MO448 prior to construction of the ICC.

REPORT INFORMATION:

Research Firm/Institution:

2011 Furgerson, K., et. al.

Phase II and III Archaeological Investigations of the Fairland Branch Site and the Jackson Homestead (18MO609), Intercounty Connector Project, Montgomery County, Maryland.

Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration

URS Corporation
12420 Milestone Center Drive, Suite 150
Germantown, MD 20876

Library ID No: 95002049 Catalog/Shelving ID: MO 278

Sites examined:

18MO609
NRHP Eligible: **Y**
Justification

Project Details:

Phase I
Phase II **X**
Phase III **X**

Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
This report describes a 2008 Phase II and III archeological investigation prior to the construction of the Intercounty Connector (ICC). The Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) was constructing the ICC to link areas between the I-270/I-370 and I-95/US Route 1 corridors in portions of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties. The ICC designs called for a state-of-the-art, multi-modal east-west highway that limits access and accommodates the movement of passengers and goods. The Phase II and III investigations were conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985.	Phase II -Identify prehistoric and historic activity areas. -Determine the presence and nature of any artifacts and/or cultural features. -Gather further data to evaluate the significance and eligibility of the site for listing in the NRHP. Phase III -Locate and document any evidence that could shed light on how Malinda Jackson made a living. -Determine if the previously identified freedmens' house was originally built as a slave dwelling. -Assess the extent to which gender is visible in the archeological record (if at all). -Assess whether the historically documented children's presence

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at the site is documented in the archeological record as well.

-Determine if personal items are present which might contain DNA evidence which can be related to living descendants.

-Interpret the class and social status of the site occupants based on faunal remains.

-Document, if possible, any indications of African spiritual practice or religion at the site.

-Assess whether or not Malinda Jackson's occupation of the site can be differentiated from that of later occupants.

-Determine (if possible) if the site was originally occupied by Malinda during her slavery.

-Determine the historic layout of the site.

-Determine if activity areas within the house are evident in the archeological record.

-Determine if activity areas within the yard areas are evident in the archeological record.

-Discern how the site was associated with plantations in the area, if at all.

-Determine the function of any identified outbuildings.

-Recover any evidence of consumer behavior preferences.

-Determine if the Jacksons were purchasing goods produced in Europe, across America, or locally.

-Recover any evidence of foodway patterns or preferences.

-Document how the site's occupants were participating in the local economy.

-Determine, to the extent possible, how the site fits into regional patterns in architecture, construction methods, and the general trend from agriculture toward industrialization and urbanization.

Research Potential:

The quantity and quality of historic data recovered during the Phase II and III investigations from 18MO609 enabled detailed analyses and interpretations of life at this African American homestead. An abundance of data was gathered on activity areas within the home, as was information on the evolution of the house's layout and organization. This information, along with the historic record, provides a glimpse into the daily lives of the Jackson family over a period of more than 50 years. Of particular significance was information gleaned about African American folk rituals. The remains of the Jackson Homestead were destroyed by construction of the ICC. However, the extensive data recovery efforts at the site produced an extensive data set on which further research is still possible. Detailed analysis of the assemblage and comparison to other, similar sites remain venues for further examination.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2012 Emory, S.A.

Phase I Archeological Survey of Project PB-85, and Phase II Archeological Investigation of the BARC Floodplain A Site (18PR1024), Intercounty Connector ES-CM-CS Sites, Contract PG-B, Prince George's County, Maryland.

Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration

Library ID No: 95001617 Catalog/Shelving ID: PR 580

Research Firm/Institution:

Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP
81 Mosher Street
Baltimore, MD 21217

Sites examined:

18PR1024
NRHP Eligible: [Y]
Justification

Project Details:

Phase I [X]
Phase II [X]
Phase III

Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
This report describes a combined Phase I/II investigation carried out in 2011 as part of the Intercounty Connector (ICC) Project in Prince George's and Montgomery Counties. The ICC is a multi-modal east-west highway linking the I-270 and I-95/US 1 corridors. Construction of the highway necessitated significant impacts to the landscape within the highway's footprint. To mitigate the impacts of highway construction, a stream restoration and wetland creation was undertaken at PB-85, Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC) along the Paint Branch and Little Paint Branch waterways	-Determine the presence or absence of potentially significant archeological resources within the limits of disturbance (LOD) for the BARC wetlands project. -Evaluate the eligibility of the BARC Floodplain A Site (18PR1024) for inclusion on the NRHP. -Further define the vertical and horizontal limits of the artifact concentration at 18PR1024.

in PG County. The (then) proposed work involved 1) bank stabilization to provide energy dissipation of erosive flood flows, reduce erosive shear stresses, and reduce bank erosion and in-stream sedimentation, 2) enhancement of the riparian buffer, and 3) the installation of woody debris and other types of in-stream cover and gravel channel material to enhance the benthic and fish habitats and communities.	-Identify any discrete activity area within Site 18PR1024. -Define the period of site occupation. -Interpret inter- and intra-site function based on all available evidence. -Expose the soil profile of the floodplain to gain a better understanding of the geological setting of the site during the Woodland period.

Research Potential:

Based on the results of the Phase II evaluation, the BARC Floodplain A Site (18PR1024) is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The integrity of the occupation horizon, presence of an intact cultural feature, and the discrete temporal association of the archeological deposits and feature within the site provides an excellent opportunity to obtain new information about settlement patterns and procurement activities during a specific episode of the Middle Woodland period. As the design for the new Wetlands at the site could not be altered and the site could not be avoided, Phase III data recovery was recommended to mitigate the impacts to the site. A data recovery report is forthcoming.